



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SURVIVAL OF TYPE

BY FRANCES JULIETTE HOSFORD  
Oberlin College

Once upon a time a German prince crossed the Rhine at the head of a band of fierce warriors. His name, as it comes down to us, bears the characteristic marks of Roman revamping, but we know him as Ariovistus. The invader made his way through Alsace toward the Great Gate of France—the Belfort Pass—as surely as if he had been trained in military topography. His political method was entirely modern. He began by fraternizing with the Sequanians, placed German garrisons at strategic points, took under his charge sundry judiciously selected hostages, and then proceeded to exact huge indemnities under pressure of frightfulness.

Then Caesar joined the Entente; this was a loose coalition of Gallic states, formed through fear of the German menace.

There were diplomatic messages and conversations, which have fortunately been preserved. True, we have only the Roman, not the German, chromatic codices, but Caesar was an excellent witness, a good observer, a master of lucid diction, with a lively interest in men and things as they really are, and a healthy contempt for camouflage. According to Caesar, Ariovistus pressed the *argumentum ad hominem* with resistless logic. The Romans had carved a new province out of their side of Gaul; why should not he do likewise with his end? Neither need interfere with the other, but both had a right to a place in the sun. He ended with a hint about the strength and virulence of the opposition to Caesar at Rome.

There was another German invasion almost two thousand years later, this time through the lowlands where dwell the people of whom Caesar wrote, “Fortissimi sunt Belgae.” But the world had changed in two millennia; the incident of the “scrap of paper” was eagerly discussed in lands of which Caesar and Ariovistus had never dreamed; the taking of hostages and the deportation of populations for forced labor were, to both Caesar and Ariovistus, ordinary incidents of warfare, needing no more apology than a fortified camp. Among the busybodies of the new order

these things aroused an ever-increasing wave of horror and wrath, and this was naturally resented by the friends of the good old way. In August, 1916, a letter was written to the *New York Times* concerning the deportations from Lille. It bore a German signature, which we will call Schmidt. It affords a curious comparison with the reply of Ariovistus to the demand of Caesar that he surrender the Haeduan hostages. I subjoin the Caesarian text, and then, in parallel column, an English version and the letter of Schmidt. I have taken the liberty of imitating Mr. Schmidt's literary style; it is undoubtedly superior to the English often employed in the translation of the first book of the *Gallie War*, and is effective for comparison.

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: "Jus esse belli ut qui vicissent eis quos vicissent quem ad modum vellent imperarent. . . . Haeduos sibi quoniam belli fortunam temptassent et armis congressi ac superati essent stipendiarios esse factos. . . . Haeduos se obsides redditurum non esse neque his neque eorum sociis injuria bellum inlaturum si in eo manerent quod convenissent stipendiumque quotannis penderent; si id non fecissent, longe eis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum. Quod sibi Caesar denunciaret se Haeduorum injurias non neglecturum, neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse. Cum vellet congrediretur; intellecturum quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, virtute possent.—*B.G.* i. 36.

#### ARIOVISTUS DIXIT

War gives the conquerors the right to treat the conquered peoples as they think fit. . . . The Haeduans tried their luck at war and got licked, and had to pay an indemnity. . . . I shall not give the hostages back to the Haeduans, but I shall not fight them or their allies, provided they do the square thing—keep their promises, pay the indemnity, and do it every year. If they don't do that, the Roman junk about "brothers" won't alter their treatment one whit.

You talk big, Caesar, about the "wrongs" of the Haeduans, and how you won't fail to tend up to them. Nobody has fought me without getting licked. If you want some, you are at liberty to come on. The Germans can't be beaten; their military training is the best there is, and they have lived in camp for fourteen years; you'll find out what they can do.

#### SCHMIDT DIXIT

I would like to say that none of the neutrals will be able to alter the course of the German authorities in their treatment of peoples of the captured territories one whit. They control these territories and control them in every sense of the word. Whether or not the Allies like the way in which their people are being treated does not matter a bit. The Germans do as they think fit. . . .

If certain neutrals do not like the way in which we Germans do things they are at liberty to go over to Europe and try to stop them. Germany has been licking the Allies right and left, and if there are any more that would like to receive some of the same dose, very well, the greater will be the honor for the Fatherland when it has shown them their places and put them where they belong.

We need not teach our pupils to thank the Lord that the Anglo-Saxon is not as other Teutons are; fortunately and unfortunately, he is, at times, very much so. But we may well lead them to see that the world of Caesar and Ariovistus is the world of Foch and the Hohenzollerns. The average schoolboy has long regarded Caesar's story of the clash of Teuton and Latin as a super-desiccated ration, only preserved from sepulture because it is the medium of an especially poignant variety of indirect discourse. It is now possible to restore some of the original *vitamines*.